

Bibliography of St. Louis.*—It is justly demanded of communities—cities as well as nations—that they, as much as the individual, give in due measure of that which they receive. The duty of the first rugged pioneer is to remove forests, bridge streams and plough the soil. To him succeeds the mechanic, who erects factories and builds towns. Finally there arises a new set of needs. Muscle and the products of muscle are of little avail unless they ultimately yield brain and the products of brain—which may be said to be the flower and fruitage of all that is noble and divine in man. Mere material prosperity is no standard with which to gauge men, or cities, or nations. One little Greece, with her poets, orators and philosophers, is worth to humanity and civilization a thousand Persian empires of barbaric splendor. A generation since, Thomas Carlyle asked, with a sneer, "What book has America ever produced worth the reading?" Such taunts, though ungenerous, the more so in the friend and intimate correspondent of Emerson, serve an useful purpose, if they stimulate to further and sustained efforts. The literary output of American authors is steadily improving in quality as well as quantity; and in this, the city of St. Louis is striving to perform her part. From the standpoint of literary production, St. Louis is not an old city—for the period before the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana can scarcely be said to count in this connection. Bearing this fact in mind, St. Louis makes a very creditable showing. We add a list of some of the more prominent writers who have lived and written in this city, not a few of whom are still in our midst. The promise of the future is even for better things.

The first book published in St. Louis, and, we may safely aver, west of the Mississippi, was "The Laws of the Territory of Louisiana, Comprising all those which are now actually in force within the same. Published by Authority. St. Louis (L.) Printed by Joseph Charles, Printer for the Territory. 1808." It contains the earliest laws passed by republican Americans for the government of the land we inhabit, beginning in 1804 and ending in 1810. The second book was: "The Laws of the Territory of Louisiana, Passed by the

* This article, which is the first "Bibliography" of St. Louis, has been prepared under the supervision of Dr. Alexander N. Menil, he himself writing the largest portion of it.—[THE EDITOR.]

Governor and Judges Assembled in Legislature, in the Month of October, 1810. Published by Authority," etc. It also bore the imprint of Joseph Charles.

"Missouri Lays, and Other Western Poems," by Angus Umphraville, author of "The Siege of Baltimore, and Other Poems," published by Isaac N. Henry & Co., in the Territory. The poems are mostly of a local nature—"The Mississippi," "The Recluse of Florence," "Sketches of Illinois," and "The Missouri River," are some of the titles. The book contained seventy-two pages, and was dedicated to His Excellency, William Clark, late Governor of the Territory of Missouri. This was probably the first book of poetry published west of the Mississippi.

John A. Paxton issued the first directory of the city under the title of "The St. Louis Directory and Register." It was a puny little affair, containing the names of residents, historical notes on St. Louis, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Missouri. It bore date of 1821. The population of St. Louis was then about 20,000.

In 1840 Dr. F. A. Wislizenus published in German, his account of "A Trip to the Harp Mountains in 1839."

Edmund Flagg was born in Wiscasset, Maine, November 24, 1815. He graduated in Bowdoin, in 1835, and then went to Louisville, where he taught the classics and was for George D. Prentice's "Louisville Journal." In 1836 he removed to St. Louis, and studied law under Hamilton R. Gamble, afterwards one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and finally Governor of the State. In 1838 Mr. Flagg published "The Far West," the journal of his wanderings over the prairie of Illinois and Missouri. The same year became connected with Prentice's "Louisville Literary News-Letter." In 1840 he formed a law partnership with Sargent S. Prentiss, and removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi. In 1841 he edited the Marietta, Ohio, "Gazette," and published (in New York) two novels, "Gerero" and "Francis of Valois." In 1844 he edited the "St. Louis Evening Gazette," and shortly after held, during many years, the position of reporter of the courts of St. Louis County. About this time he published in St. Louis "People's Organ," a novel, "The Duchess of Ferrara," and his plays, "Blanche of Artois" and "The Howard Queen," were played in the theaters of New York, Cincinnati,

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nati. St. Louis, Louisville and New Orleans. In 1848, Edmund Flagg was secretary to the American minister to Berlin. In 1850 he was again practicing law in St. Louis. The same year President Tyler appointed him American consul at Venice. In 1852 he published "Venice, the City of the Sea," a history of that city from 1797 to 1849. In 1853 he was under Secretary Marcy, in the bureau of the Department of State, at Washington, and in 1856-7, as chief of statistics, he published his famous "Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with All Foreign Nations." M. Rouher, the French Minister of Commerce, has pronounced these two volumes as unsurpassed by any similar work ever printed—an opinion which has been endorsed by several French commercial journals and authorities. In the latter part of the sixties he published "North Italy Since 1849." "The Last of the Military Templars," a novel, is also among his works.

John Russell, a Scotchman by birth, issued a volume of poems about the middle part of the forties. It contained many songs in the "Scotch dialect" that since some years is so popular among late novelists. These poems originally appeared in the "People's Organ," and other St. Louis newspapers, at any time between 1840 and 1844. "Scotch Jock" was very popular among the local literati of that period.

Hugh A. Garland's "Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke," in two volumes, originally published in 1850, has gone through many editions, and is still to be found on the catalogue of an Eastern publishing house. Mr. Garland was a well-known member of the St. Louis bar in the forties, and his "John Randolph" is one of the best and most authoritative of the biographies of the great Southern statesman ever written. The author died in 1850, the year of its publication. He also wrote a "Life of Thomas Jefferson."

Ethel Grey published "Sunset Gleams from the City of the Mounds," in 1852. It was a large size, beautifully presented volume of poems, of 182 pages, and contained six full-page steel plates. It bore the imprint of John F. Trow, New York. The poems are all dated; the earliest was written in 1845, when the authoress was twelve years of age, and the latest in 1852, when she was still eighteen. The bulk of the poems were written in her fifteenth, sixteenth and eighteenth years. As

the production of one so young, many of them are remarkable. A sad, melancholy, religious tone pervades the majority of them—indeed, very few of them are of a cheerful or hopeful cast. In the "Introduction" she says:

"I have seen but eighteen summers die, and eighteen years have been a life to me.

"Ten sunny seasons since, and the wings of the years as they flitted by were tinged with golden hues and mingled rose and violet.

"And after that, in ever-varying colors, rainbow-like, they sped, until the midnight wing of a sorrow-laden year hung over my horizon. Its shadow resteth on my soul even now!"

After the most diligent search and inquiry, we have been unable to find any information whatever as to Miss Grey. "Ethel Grey" was probably a nom-de-plume.

Joseph M. Field, known as "Straws," published, in the fifties, "A Drama in Poker-ville," a book of Western stories. Mr. Field was for many years the editor of the "St. Louis Daily Reveille." He was the first lessee of the old Varieties Theater. Miss Kate Field, the noted lecturess, reformer and editress, was his daughter. (See Field, Kate.)

Joseph S. Freligh issued a volume of "Poems" from the press of Charles & Hammond, in 1852. It was an unambitious effort, not meant for general circulation. The author (who had more modesty than many a poorer poet) says in the preface, that the book "is printed to distribute among friends and acquaintances principally."

Mann Butler, at one time a justice of the peace, published a "History of the Valley of the Ohio," in the fifties. He was a frequent contributor to Western literary periodicals.

Augustin Kennerly was the author of "The Heiresses of Fotheringay," a novel of nearly five hundred dreary, tedious pages. It was published by E. K. Woodward, in 1856. Mr. Kennerly was an eccentric old bachelor, addicted to literature and a flute.

John Mortimer Roe, "a minor," is the author of "Poems," printed in 1857, "for the author, at the Methodist Book Depository, St. Louis." The author was then eighteen years of age; the majority of the poems were written in his sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth years. They are, as a whole, of a more ambitious nature than Miss Ethel Grey's poems, and decidedly more cheerful and hopeful. Young Roe was evidently a reader and admirer of the English poets of the

eighteenth century, as an unmistakable flavor of Pope and Cowper permeates much of his work; but then, again, one is conscious at times of the influence of the poets of the early part of the nineteenth century. But what, beyond imitation, can be expected from a boy from sixteen to eighteen? It is to be regretted that Roe died in an insane asylum a few years after the publication of his book.

Logan Ulrich Reavis, a familiar figure on the streets in the seventies and eighties, published "St. Louis, the Future Great City of the World" (1873), which went through several editions. A "Life" of Horace Greeley (generally credited by the "knowing ones" to D. H. MacAdam): "Thoughts for the Young Men and Women of America," "The Life of General Harney," and "Railway and River Systems." Of these works several are mere compilations. Reavis was the husband of the poetess, Rebecca Morrow Reavis.

Madame Massena published "Alone," a novel, in 1868. It was almost destitute of merit. Its authoress was known principally through her eccentricities.

Robert E. Lee Gibson is the author of "Early Poems" (1883); "Sonnets" (1895); "An Indian Legend, and Other Poems" (1896); "Mineral Blossom" (1897). He is collecting a number of his minor poems from the back volumes of the "Century," the "St. Louis," the "Hesperian," and other magazines, and will issue them in book form in 1900. Mr. Gibson was born in Steelville, Missouri, in 1864, and has resided in St. Louis since 1887.

Thomas Elwood Garrett, during many years of the sixties and seventies, was the dramatic editor and the literary reviewer of the "Republican." He is the author of a volume of miscellany in prose and verse, "The Masque of the Muses," published in 1887. He also wrote the prize play, "Brinca," a drama of the American Revolution, which kept the boards several years, with Charlotte Thompson in the leading role. Another play of his did not meet with success.

Marshall Solomon Snow, professor of history in Washington University since 1870, is the author of "The City Government of St. Louis" (1887), and a number of pamphlets, among which are, "The Russian Church," "Thoughts on Municipal Government," "The Architect of the Russian State," and "The Builders of the Cathedrals." Since 1894 Pro-

fessor Snow has been the president of the Missouri Historical Society.

Paul Beckwith, a descendant of one of the early settlers of St. Louis, is the author of several books on genealogical and historical subjects: "The Beckwiths," "Dances of the Creoles," "George Beckwith, of Maryland," and "Creoles of St. Louis" (1893). He is at present (1899) collecting material for a volume on "The Military Service of St. Louis and Their Ancestors." While not always correct in his data, Mr. Beckwith is an industrious and able worker in his field.

Conde Benoit Pallen, Ph. D., LL. D., has published several works of a serious character displaying critical capacity of a high order. The list contains: "The Philosophy of Literature" (1897), "The New Rubaiyat" (1897), a poem in answer to Omar Khayyam, and "Epochs of Literature" (1898). Mr. Pallen will issue another work during the present year (1899). He is the editor of the "St. Louis Progress," a weekly journal devoted to public interests.

Florence Paillou published, in 1893, a volume of fairy tales that has met with a warm reception from the reviewers. Its title is "The Darning Needle, and Other Folks." It is noted for its originality of conception. Florence Paillou is a young lady from whom much is expected to come with time.

In 1866 there appeared "A List of the Loyal and Disfranchised Persons in St. Louis County." It was compiled from official documents and printed at the Missouri Democratic office.

T. T. Richards published, in 1866, "History of the Halleck Guards," which, he says, he "quietly appropriated from different sources." R. P. Studley & Co. were the printers.

Edward Stagg published a book of "Poems" in 1852.

J. A. Willis issued "The Bard, and Other Poems," in 1858.

Myron Coloney published "Manon: A Rhythmical Romance of Minnesota," in 1881. He was at that time the commercial editor of the "St. Louis Democrat."

Professor William Chauvenet, while a resident of St. Louis, wrote several of his most notable contributions to the sciences of astronomy and geometry. Some of his books are standards in the great universities of the country. Professor Chauvenet was chancellor

of Washington University from 1862 to 1869. His best-known works are "Binomial Theorem" and "Logarithms," "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," "Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy" and "Elements of Geometry."

Colonel Rene Paul, the pioneer civil engineer and surveyor of St. Louis, edited and published "Elements of Arithmetic," in 1823. The work is now out of print, but is treasured by collectors of books as one of the earliest products of the presses of St. Louis. It was printed by Ford & Orr, of this city.

Henry C. Brockmeyer, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, is the author of a standard work upon Goethe, the great German poet, which has found wide approval, even in Europe.

Elihu H. Shepard, widely known as an educator, was author of an "Autobiography" of himself, and "The Early History of St. Louis and Missouri."

Laura C. Redding, the deaf mute, who is known to literature under the pen name of "Howard Glyndon," has done much excellent literary work. Her "Idyls of Battle" (1864) was very popular immediately after the Civil War.

Thomas Dimmock is author of "Lovejoy," an address, and "Four Revolutions," being the matter of a paper read before the Round Table.

Enoch M. Marvin, a bishop of the Methodist Church, was the author of "Life of William Goff Caples," "To the East by Way of the West," etc.

Adeline Trafton Knox is the authoress of a number of works of fiction, of which the following are perhaps the best known: "His Inheritance," "Katherine Earle" and the "American Girl Abroad."

General William Tecumseh Sherman, at one time a resident of St. Louis, wrote "Military Souvenirs of the War," being memoirs of himself.

James D. Lee, D. D., of the Methodist Church, has written "The Making of a Man," and other works of an ethical character.

Solomon Franklin Smith, an actor, wrote entertainingly about the stage, and at the same time gave some useful information as to its more practical and every-day aspect. "The Theatrical Apprenticeship of Sol. Smith" and "The Theatrical Journey Book" are his best known productions.

Thos. M. Finney, D. D., is author of "Life of Enoch M. Marvin," a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Professor Thomas Davidson, for many years a resident of St. Louis, has written quite a number of books, mostly dealing with out-of-the-way subjects. His style is analytical. His "History of the Parthenon Frieze" was long regarded as a standard, and he was first to give to the English speaking world an insight into what has been called the "Searbarzlinni Philosophy."

Seymour D. Thompson has produced quite a number of books upon various legal subjects. His name is widely known to the legal fraternity, who have frequent occasions to refer to his works for information.

William Torrey Harris, A. M., LL. D., was for many years superintendent of the schools of St. Louis, and is now national commissioner of education. He was the center of those cultured minds who assembled some years since at the house of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Brockmeyer, and which for a time seemed to promise to make St. Louis a center of Hegelian philosophy in this country. In 1866 he founded the Philosophic Society of St. Louis, and in the following year he established the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy," the first attempt of its kind in this country. Of this work he was the original editor, and was so in 1893, when the twenty-second volume of that publication was completed. Professor Harris recently published "Hegel's Logic, a Book on the Genesis of the Categories of the Mind"; also a commentary on "The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia." Both of these works are notable contributions to the literature of this country. He also contributed some forty articles to "Johnson's Cyclopaedia," mostly dealing with matters of philosophy and psychology. While still a resident of St. Louis, Professor Harris was tendered the honorary title of "Officier d'Academie," and in 1889 he received at the hands of the French government the title of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique." Professor Harris was a resident of St. Louis during twenty-three years. His contributions to philosophy are among the most notable coming from this side of the Atlantic.

Rev. Mosheim Rhodes, D. D., is a minister of the Lutheran Church, and the writer of a number of religious works of a practical char-

acter. He is author of "Life Thoughts for Young Men," "Life Thoughts for Young Women," "Recognition in Heaven," "Vital Questions," "The Throne of Grace," etc.

Professor Sylvester Waterhouse accepted the chair of Greek in Washington University, St. Louis, as far back as 1857, and in 1898 had served for a longer continuous term than any member of the faculty. Professor Waterhouse has paid much attention to the industrial resources of the West, upon which he has written quite extensively. His published works, including addresses, speeches and pamphlets, extend from the year 1861 to 1898, and amount in all to nearly seventy in number. His contributions include treatises on agriculture, internal improvements, city parks, commercial intercourse, national and international expositions, historical reminiscences and research, travel, biography and education. Many of his writings have been translated into German, and some into French and Spanish. He has sat upon several industrial commissions, which in a measure indicate the variety and nature of his writings.

N. M. Ludlow has, in his "Dramatic Life as I Found It," produced a book that will live long. It was first published by G. I. Jones, of St. Louis, in 1880, in the form of a stout octavo volume of some seven hundred and thirty closely printed pages, and was dedicated to the memory of an old friend, Edwin Forrest. Mr. Ludlow was an actor and manager for thirty-eight of the most eventful years in the dramatic history of this country. He witnessed the erection of theaters all over the country, and not least in St. Louis; and he was himself prominently engaged in the work. He saw the American drama, in what might without exaggeration be said to be its infancy, and left it full-grown. Ludlow's experiences cover the careers of some of the most eminent tragedians who ever trod the American stage, including Booth, Forrest, Macready, Kean, Cushman and others. His criticisms may not be exactly those of the professional critics, and though here and there marred by a too manifest display of partisanship, are none the less valuable. The value of the book is rather historical than critical. "The early history of so important a portion of the literature of our country as the drama should not be lost in the obscurity of bygone years, especially that portion of it which has made such unprece-

dedented advancement toward perfection may be found at the present day in the valley of the Mississippi." Under the inspiration Ludlow wrote his reminiscences, and the result is a work that is a storehouse of valuable information for after years to draw upon.

Henry Overstoiz published in 1880 a tractate named "The City of St. Louis: History, Growth and Industries." A convention, composed of delegates from all the counties of the State, was called to meet at St. Louis April 13, 1880, for the purpose of specially considering the question of immigration, and a number were invited to prepare papers to be read before the convention on subjects thereon. Mr. Overstoiz, who was then mayor of St. Louis, was one of the gentlemen who responded to this invitation. The above pamphlet is substantially a reproduction of his address delivered on the occasion. The pamphlet has historical value as it may be regarded as an official account of the resources of the State of Missouri, and of its advantages for purposes of settlement at the time it was published.

Frederic L. Billon had been a resident of St. Louis over sixty years, when, in compliance with many solicitations, he completed and published his "Annals of St. Louis." This work was published in 1886. This work deals mainly with the early days of the city, while under French and Spanish domination. The facts herein gathered together were carefully compiled from long researches and investigations. Much of the information contained is both useful and interesting, and what is more, can be relied upon. "Annals of St. Louis" having been met with a cordial welcome by those best qualified to pass upon its merits, Mr. Billon was persuaded to pursue his studies. The result was "Annals of St. Louis in its Territorial Days, from 1804 to 1812." This was substantially a continuation of the author's previous work already referred to. The additional work was published in 1888.

J. Thomas Scharf is the author of several excellent works of their kind, dealing with matters of local history. The only one of which need name here is his "History of St. Louis City and County," published in 1881. This work consists of two quarto volumes running to nearly two thousand double printed pages of matter. The information though presented in a somewhat undigested

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form, is full and valuable to all interested in the local history of our city and former county. In presence of the solid merits of the work, it might appear hypercritical to dwell upon faults of arrangement, and of disproportion between the parts. Balance is an excellent literary quality, but the historian in search of facts is not inclined to make too much of it when, as in the present instance, he can get at his data.

Thomas F. Rumbold, M. D., is the author of an interesting and useful little work recently issued from the press of the Witt Publishing Company, St. Louis. "Vocal Hygiene" is the name of the brochure. Dr. Rumbold, who is a well-known laryngologist of this city, writes instructively as to how to keep the voice perfect, and many of his suggestions are of high value to singers, preachers and other public performers and speakers.

Winston Churchill is the author of a novel entitled "The Celebrity."

Charles Larpenteur is the author of "Forty Years a Fur-Trader of the Upper Missouri; the Personal Narrative of Charles Larpenteur, 1833-1872." A new edition of this work, in two volumes, has been quite recently brought out in the East, the editing being by Professor Elliott Coues, who has thereby rendered quite a service to the students of American History. These two volumes are of absorbing interest, and will revive, it is hoped, a taste for our too much neglected local history. Larpenteur's work has a direct personal interest for many old St. Louis families.

Mary Noailles Murfree has made for herself a place in the literature of fiction, under the pen name of "Charles Egbert Craddock." Her early efforts took the shape of contributions to the "Atlantic Monthly," and showed such marked individuality of character that she soon came to be regarded as one of the leaders in the new school of Southern fiction writers. Her identity was long concealed, so that even her publishers were mistaken as to her sex. Her old home was near the village of Beersheba, among the Tennessee Mountains, which she has successfully made the background of several stories. After the loss of the family fortune, Miss Murfree came to reside in St. Louis, and devoted herself to writing. Her first book was "In the Tennessee Mountains" (1884), of which the "Nation," assuming the writer to be a man, says: "He needed to tell but one story

to show his power. . . . Mr. Craddock is a master in the art of description," etc. Miss Murfree—or "Charles Egbert Craddock," to use the pen name—is a voluminous writer. Among her works may be mentioned "Down the Ravine," "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," "In the Clouds," "The Story of Keedon Bluffs," "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove," etc.

L. V. Boislaniere, M. D., was the author of a work upon obstetrical science.

Rev. James H. Brookes, D. D., a popular and well-known divine, was the author of "How to be Saved," an attractive work, which has still a wide circle of readers.

Professor Vickroy is interested in the instruction of youth, and has produced a number of text-books that have proved acceptable to a large number of men and women actively engaged in educational work.

Professor C. V. Riley was for many years a resident of St. Louis before he proceeded to Washington to accept the position of United States entomologist. He was one of the best informed entomologists in the country, or indeed anywhere. His knowledge of insect life has proven highly valuable in many ways, especially to farmers constantly warring against insect pests. He was quite a voluminous writer in his particular line. To the chinch bug in particular he proved himself a formidable foe. Some three or four years ago, while riding a bicycle, he was killed in a collision with a carriage.

Howard Blossom, Jr., stands prominent among the brightest writers in the West. The best-known products of his pen are "Documents in Evidence" and "Checkers."

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, known the world over under the "nom de plume" of "Mark Twain," did some of his earliest literary work in St. Louis, and, though scarcely entitled to the title of a St. Louisian, yet it is none the less a matter of pride for the old city to know that he lived and labored in her midst. Clemens was at that time connected with the traffic business of the Mississippi, having taken out a pilot's license, and worked in that capacity until 1861. This period of his life, in which St. Louis is naturally largely interested, is graphically described in "Old Times on the Mississippi." St. Louis can not and does not claim him for herself, though it is one of her proud reminiscences to know

that he long trod her streets, not as a simple visitor, but as a resident and author.

Judge Nathaniel Holmes is the author of a book ("The Authorship of Shakespeare's Plays") in which he undertook to show that Bacon was the writer of Shakespeare's plays. The work, when first issued (1869), created some interest in the East, primarily on account of its literary merits. Lawyers seem to take a special delight in trying to maintain the above thesis, though anyone endowed with the literary gift needs no evidence of its utter futility. Judge Holmes has also written meritoriously upon legal and scientific subjects. "Realistic Idealism in Philosophy Itself" was by him.

Professor J. K. Hosmer was, before he took charge of the public library of Minneapolis, favorably known as professor of English literature at Washington University, St. Louis. As a writer he is best known for his historical productions. His earliest work was "The Colored Guard." Since then he has proved himself a fruitful writer. He is the author of "Life of Samuel Adams," "History of the Jews," "History of Young Sir Harry Vane," a work of merit, which all Americans desirous of grounding themselves in the early history of their country should read. Also, of "The History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom," "Life of Thomas Hutchinson," "Short History of German Literature," etc. Professor Hosmer's style is not always as restrained as might be desired, but his matter is excellent, while his judgments are marked by considerable grasp of the real conditions of the times of which he treats.

Professor Francis E. Nipher, A. M., for many years professor of physics in Washington University, and president of St. Louis Academy of Science, is a voluminous writer, whose scientific works, largely in the form of educational manuals, reflect honor at once upon the university with which he is connected and the city of which he is a resident. "Theory of Magnetic Measurements" was specially written to furnish practical details of magnetic survey. The need of some such treatise the author himself experienced when preparing for a survey of Missouri, to supplement the instructions of the coast and geodetic survey. This work also meets the wants of those seeking information as to electrical and magnetic measurements. Professor Nipher keeps close to his subject, with the result that within the narrow compass of ninety-

four pages he imparts to the reader much valuable information not readily accessible elsewhere. A discussion is added of the method of least squares, which is an addition of an article that originally appeared in Weisbach's "Mechanic." Some of the most valuable articles in "Appleton's School Physics" are the work of Professor Nipher, being one of the four able scientists who are responsible for that popular manual. The matter is mostly elementary, for the use of junior students, but it is presented in excellent form, such as youth can best assimilate and acquire an appetite for more. "Electricity and Magnetism" is a very clear presentation of forces, that have now for many years attracted much attention, not only the scientific, but in the industrial world, the marvels of which are still in process of being unfolded. The need of the work is shown by the demand for a second edition, the first having been soon exhausted. "Electrical Industries of St. Louis," published in this city in 1890, is of more than local interest, though for St. Louisans it is, of course, many special attractions. The book is an excellent guide to the electrical industries of St. Louis, though these have been considerably enlarged since date of publication.

"The Volt, the Ohm and the Ampere" appeared in the journal of the Association of the Engineering Societies, and embodied the matter of a paper read before the Engineering Club of St. Louis, January 4, 1888. Then the ohm and the ampere are mystical to the general public, but they have a significance of priceless value to all concerned with the application and measurements of electricity. Those who would understand something about volts, ohms and amperes cannot do better than read this lecture. All the information accessible at that time upon these matters can be there found within the compass of a very few pages. Choice and chance, under certain aspects, subjects of much speculation; but there is none the less behind them a very solid basis. This Professor Nipher made clear in his "Choice and Chance" delivered by him in the form of a lecture before the Kansas City Academy of Science. "In the transaction of business we are constantly estimating chances or probabilities. All our predictions for the future, even those based on the experience of centuries, are

ply more or less probable, in no case certain." But the mathematician has, as Professor Nipher shows, reduced probabilities to what is practically a scientific basis. As a result, some of the greatest institutions of the country are to-day flourishing and self-insuring. Life and fire, and other forms of insurance and assurance companies are all founded upon the well-known laws of probability. For them choice and chance are all matters of "choice," and very little of "chance"—the multiplicity of chances being mutually corrective. Among Professor Nipher's other publications may be enumerated "The Tornado of April 4, 1876," which has many suggestive passages, hinting at possibilities of providing safeguards, some of which have been taken since then by the introduction of the weather bureau, etc. "Isodynamic Surfaces of the Compound Pendulum" appeals to the expert, as also does "Wind of the Dynamo Fields." During the years 1878-9 Professor Nipher made a report upon his "Magnetic Observances in Missouri." They have been published. In 1895 he published "Electricity and Magnetism." Professor Nipher is still in full enjoyment of his fine mental faculties, so that the world may confidently look forward to much good work from his pen. His position as an educator is an assurance of the value and authority of his output.

Gus Thomas is the author of "Editha's Burglar," which is one of the classics of American child literature. Thomas also wrote several popular dramas. He was connected with the local newspaper press; he was also a member of the old McCullough Dramatic Club.

Mrs. W. L. G. B. Allen was a talented and versatile writer. She produced, among other plays, "Hearts," "Keramics," "The Cattle King" and "Foresters." These plays are still occasionally seen on the stage.

Judge J. Gabriel Woerner is the author of several law books, among the best known of which are "American Law of Administration" and "Law of Guardianship." In the line of fiction he has written the "Rebel's Daughter," a story of love, politics and war. Judge Woerner is also the author of a successful drama, entitled "Die Sklavin," which has been produced at some of the most prominent theaters in the country.

George Julius Englemann, M. D., of the Polyclinic School of Medicine, was a man of wide culture, a student of men and of

nature. He wrote a number of botanical works; he also wrote on physics, and was the author of "Labor Among Primitive People, or the Development of Obstetrical Science."

Thomas Hart Benton, whose public career in the Senate forms so notable a part of the history of Missouri in the national Congress, wielded a deft pen, as shown by his "Thirty Years' View of the United States Senate." He was also the author of "Abridgment of the Debates of Congress," published in fifteen volumes.

Bertha May Ivory was the author of a number of poems, under the title of "A Cluster of Roses"; also of "His Golden Jubilee," a sketch of Archbishop Kenrick, which found considerable favor at the time among members of the Roman Catholic Church of the diocese.

James Buchanan Eads was a considerable writer in his line, which was that of a practical scientist and engineer. Among the products of his pen may be named "System of Naval Defense," "March of the Mississippi River," "Jetty System Explained" and "Discussion of Upright Bridges."

Jessie Anderson Chase is deserving of mention for "The Study of Words"; also as composer of a novel called "Three Freshmen."

Elizabeth Dupuy is the author of "Dragon Yoke" and other poems.

Adolph Ernest Kroeger has produced quite a variety of works, which, together, cover a wide field. Mr. Kroeger was a man of many interests, as the bare enumeration of his literary productions amply proves. He is the author of "The Minnesingers of Germany," "Our Forms of Government," "Problems of the Future," translations of "Fichte's Science of Knowledge" and "Science of Rights," etc.

Denton J. Snider has written a scholarly work, "The System of Shakespeare's Dramas." His analysis of the respective plays is instructive, and has the further distinction of being suggestive. To make the reader think for himself is the highest art, and Mr. Snider possesses that merit in a marked degree. He is also the author of interesting commentaries upon the great poets, including Homer and Goethe. "A Walk in Hellas," "Delphic Days," "Agamemnon's Daughter" and "Epigrammatic Voyages" are also products of his pen. (See Snider, Denton J.)

William L. Murfree, Sr. (father of "Cradock"), was the author of a standard law book on "Sheriffs," which is still regarded among the legal fraternity as an authority.

Sallie Rochester Ford is the author of "Grau Trumen" and other pleasant stories; also of "Raids and Romance of Morgan and His Men."

Samuel Howard Ford wrote mainly upon matters of religion. Among his more ambitious efforts may be cited "Origin of the Baptists," and "Servetus, Hero and Martyr." He was the father of Sallie Rochester Ford.

Peter Richard Kenrick, Roman Catholic archbishop, wrote "Holy House of Loretto," "Anglican Ordinations," in which he deals learnedly upon a matter which had for some time been agitating the religious world, notably in England, and "Concio in Concilio Vaticano Habendo."

Lee Meriwether has been a somewhat popular author with those readers who desire to obtain an impressionist view of things rare and distinct. "A Tramp's Trip," "The Tramp at Home" and "Afloat and Ashore on the Mediterranean" speak for themselves.

Juliana Ewing wrote "Daddy Darwin's Dovecote" and other novels.

Eva Trezevant was the author of "In Maiden Meditation," and a variety of essays.

Peter John De Smet, in his day famous as a Roman Catholic missionary, was the author of several books, originally written in French, but since translated into the language of the dominant race of the continent. His literary works include "Oregon Missions and Travels Over the Rocky Mountains," "Indian Letters and Sketches," "Western Missions and Missionaries," "New Indian Sketches," etc.

Lucien Carr was the author of "Mounds of the Mississippi Valley," "Missouri, a Bone of Contention," and "Prehistoric Remains of Kentucky."

Eugene Field, the sympathetic and tender writer, whose gentle verse has touched the hearts of so many in every walk of life, was for many years a resident of St. Louis. Indeed, he may be said to have here made his first successful start as a writer. He has been appropriately called the children's poet, and a monument is now being erected by the school children of America to his memory. "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," "Culture's Garlands," a little book of profitable tales,

"The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," "Songs of Childhood," and many other, mostly of song, were products of his pen. He died in Chicago, in 1897.

Jessie Benton Fremont (daughter of Thomas H. Benton) has put forth several books, including "Story of the Guard," "Of American Travel," "Souvenirs of Time," "Sketch of Senator Benton," "West Sketches," "Will and Way Stories."

Colonel George E. Leighton, well known as a man of business and a financier, has written a work entitled "Some Considerations Relating to Street Reconstruction in St. Louis." Colonel Leighton is one of the citizens who take a pride in the city in which they dwell, and the improvement of the city of St. Louis is a matter in which he has taken an interest. He is also the author of several papers read before the Missouri Historical Society and printed in pamphlets.

Carl Schurz, the well-known German-American statesman and writer, labored in connection with the newspaper press of St. Louis many years. Here he laid the foundation of his American career and fame. His known contribution to the permanent literature of his adopted country is his "Life of Henry Clay."

Patrick John Ryan, Roman Catholic bishop of St. Louis (present archbishop of Philadelphia), has written several works of religious polemics, among others, "What Catholics Do Not Believe," "Some Causes of Modern Religious Skepticism," etc.

Montgomery Schuyler, D. D., and dean of Christ Church Cathedral, was the author of two works of merit, "The Church, its Ministry and Worship" and "The Pioneer Church."

Rev. L. P. Bowen has shown that he can wield a graceful pen, and is the author of "The Old Preacher's Story," which has been supplemented by "The Young Preacher's Story."

William M. Bryant is the author of a number of short works, dealing mostly with the philosophy of art and literature. The style is popular rather than erudite, which can be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Bryant's efforts were first made public from the lecturer's platform.

Mrs. William C. Stevens is the author of a historical novel, "I Am the King," published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. While Mrs. Stevens has produced a number

works during her hours of leisure—for she is not a professional writer—this is her first ambitious effort; and judging from the favorable reviews, it is a distinct success. The story deals with the time of the crusade in the holy land, and the doughty deeds of Richard, Coeur de Lion. The title of the book comes from an incident in which the hero, Sir Godfrey de Bersac, saves Richard of England by crying out "I am the king," thereby directing the efforts of the Saracens toward himself, and so allowing the true king to escape. The story opens in England, and is told by the maid of the Lady Josecelyn, and concludes in the same country, the narrative being continued by Anselm, brother of the hero, Godfrey de Bersac. The story is full of action, and the interest is well sustained. In the end the lovers, after passing through many vicissitudes, are brought together and happily married. The style is bright and fascinating. Mrs. Stevens, though for some years a resident of St. Louis, was born at Mobile, Alabama, and is a daughter of Bishop Pearce, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Walter Henry Hill, S. J., for many years connected with the St. Louis University, is the author of a variety of works, mostly of an educational order. Among his productions may be named "Elements of Philosophy," "Ethics, or Moral Philosophy," and also "Historical Sketch of St. Louis University."

John Henton Carter—"Commodore Rollingpin"—is a well-known writer of dialect verse and local stories, which have found much favor. Two of his more recent productions are "Ozark Post-Office" and "The Man at the Wheel." The last is a series of short sketches or stories, giving the experiences of an old Mississippi River pilot, and first appeared in the form of contributions to the literary pages of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat." The style is typical, and as the stories are short, and each complete in itself, the collection can be opened at random with the certainty of affording a pleasant half an hour's reading at stray moments, when the mind is not in shape for more sustained work. The "Ozark Post-Office" is a more ambitious effort. The story is placed in Southwest Missouri during the time of the Civil War, and the years of reconstruction that followed. The characters are well drawn, and the language is homely and to the point. No attempt is made at fine writing, which, indeed,

would be out of place, considering the theme and location; the story moving as it does in a small country town, and on a farm among the Ozark Valleys. "Thomas Rutherton" is another work by the same author.

Henry Boernstein was one of those able literary men who arrived in this country from Germany shortly after the Revolution of 1848. He was a man of immense activity, mental as well as physical. For several years he was connected with the German press of this city. In 1851 he issued from the printing office of the "Anzeiger des Westens," then located at 16 Third Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, a novel under the somewhat startling title of "The Mysteries of St. Louis, or the Jesuits of the Prairie de Noyers," a Western tale, in four parts. The work was dedicated to the Honorable Thomas H. Benton. The story has much local coloring, and is well told. This is now an extremely rare book, and hard to obtain. A copy of it is to be found at the Mercantile Library, but can not be taken out, which is not to be wondered at, seeing that it took twenty-five years' diligent hunting to secure it.

Jacob L. Bowman ("Hans Patrick Le Connor") published, in 1867, a series of short sketches, some forty-five in number, under the title of "You and Me." The opening is patriotic. "Washington and his Birthday," and is characteristic of young America. The balance of the work alternates between the gay and the pathetic. What may be called the tone and tendency of the book are decidedly good, and show that the writer, without obtruding morals, was yet no stranger to ennobling thoughts. The "Rum Chant," and the "Life Wreck" are excellent poems of their kind. Indeed, when the author is particularly in earnest his tendency is to break out into verse, which is no fault when, as in the cases cited, the verse is good. Another merit the writer has—he is never tedious. Within the compass of less than three hundred pages he strikes many a true note. (See "Bowman, Jacob L.")

Thomas Manning Page is the author of a successful book, "Bohemian Life, or the Autobiography of a Tramp," which attained to the dignity of a second edition, which was issued to the public in 1884, from a printing press of this city. Though the author starts out with the admission that his earliest recollections were not festooned with flowery associations of

a happy and luxurious home, still he seems to have found tolerable comfort in taking things as they were, which is not a bad kind of philosophy to practice, as well as teach in a generation somewhat too much given over to pessimism. "Bohemian Life" is a work that will commend itself to a large circle of readers, and it is liberally illustrated, which is always a source of joy to many. The style is somewhat strained, and decidedly lacking in repose; but to paraphrase the author's language, the "periods are not didactic," nor possessed of "Addisonian Balance."

Kate Chopin is the author of a story which can not be classified either as short or long, its length being about one hundred thousand words. It is a good, homely story, not particularly exciting as to plot, but still affording pleasant reading, and as such warranted to neither arrest digestion nor slumber—certainly two of the prime blessings of our mundane lives. "At Fault," in matter of time, was issued in 1890, and published at St. Louis. The glimpses it affords of quiet home life are pleasant, if not stimulating. "Bayou Folk," a collection of short stories, published by the Riverside Press, 1894, is a somewhat more ambitious effort, and shows marked improvement. "A Night in Arcadie" is also a commendable production. Mrs. Chopin has no superior as a delineator of Creole life.

Hon. Henry W. Williams wrote and published, in 1854, at the Missouri Republican Office, his "History Relating to Grand Prairie." As may be supposed, many of the old-time names appear in Williams' interesting and curious work—curious to those uninformed as to the ways of the old pioneer settlers. The work is improved with maps reproducing old surveys, and includes a map, mounted upon linen, of the city of St. Louis and vicinity. This map shows the Grand Prairie common fields to be a large tract of land west of Grand Avenue and north of St. Charles Road.

Truman Marcellus Post, D. D., professor of history at Washington University, was the author of "The Skeptical Era in Modern History."

Rev. Dr. David Rice McNally, a minister of the Methodist Church, and author of several works relating to that body, wrote "History of Methodism in Missouri."

James Cox is the author and editor of a number of works, mostly of a local and descriptive character. "St. Louis Through a Camera,"

consists of a series of descriptive sketches, and was published by Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, 1892. This writer also wrote for "Old and New St. Louis" (a quarterly published by the Central Biographical Publishing Company, under the auspices of the "Sunday Mirror," St. Louis, 1894), which is described as "a concise history of the metropolis of the West and Southwest, with a review of its present greatness and immediate prospects." Mr. Cox is also the author of "Carnival City of the World," "Missouri at the World's Fair," "Our Own Country," etc. He is at present (1899) the secretary of the St. Louis World's Fair Committee.

Henry M. Brackenridge was born in Pennsylvania, on May 11, 1786. His father, Henry Brackenridge, was a noted author and jurist in his day. At seven years of age Brackenridge attended a French school at Ste. Genevieve, then in Upper Louisiana. After he returned home, and at twenty he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. In the spring of 1810 he revisited Ste. Genevieve, and thereafter took up his residence in St. Louis. In 1812 he published "News of Louisiana," being papers which had appeared in the "Missouri Gazette," in 1811-12. In the fall of 1811 he went to New Orleans to reside. In 1814 he removed to Baltimore, and there published a history of the War of 1812. He next wrote a pamphlet of one hundred pages on the subject of the independence of the South American republics. In 1818 he published "A Voyage to South America." He again resided in St. Louis from the fall of 1820 to the spring of 1821. In 1834 he published "Recollections of Persons and Places in the West," and in 1840 he was elected to Congress from a Florida district. Several of his pamphlets on questions of the day attracted wide attention. He died only a few years ago.

Thomas Nuttall, the eminent naturalist, while residing in St. Louis wrote his "Geological Sketch of the Mississippi Valley" and "Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory" (1821). He was born in York, England, in 1786. He learned the trade of a printer and emigrated to the United States early in this century. He developed a taste for natural history and explored the great lakes, the branches of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and the Arkansas River. From 1822 to 1834 he was professor of natural history in Harvard College. He published

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"Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada," in two volumes, in 1834, and "The North America Sylva," in three volumes, in 1849. He died at St. Helen's, in Lancashire, England, on September 10, 1859.

Judge Henry S. Geyer, in 1817, published a compilation of the Statutes of Missouri Territory.

General James Wilkinson published his "Memoirs" at an early date.

Rev. Jonathan Meigs published "Tennessee Reports and Returns" early in the century.

Lewis C. Beck published the first gazetteer of the State of Missouri, in 1823.

James D. Nourse was born in Bardstown, Ky., in 1816, and died in St. Louis in 1854, being at the time of his death the editor of the "St. Louis Intelligencer." He studied both medicine and law, but was principally known as the author of "Leavenworth" and "The Forest Knight" (novels), "Remarks on the Past, and its Relations to American Society; or, God in History," and "The Philosophy of History." The latter book was praised by Henry T. Tuckerman, the well-known Eastern critic and essayist of half a century ago.

John S. Robb, who wrote humorous articles for the "St. Louis Reveille" and the "New Orleans Picayune," under the nom-de-plume of "Solitaire," published "The Swamp Doctor," in conjunction with Madison Tensas.

The Rev. John Hogan was the author of "A History of Methodism in the West," "Thoughts on St. Louis" and "Resources of Missouri." He removed from Alton, Illinois, to St. Louis in 1845.

Dr. M. L. Linton published "Outlines of Pathology," some time in the sixties.

Xavier Donald McLeod was the grandson of Niel McLeod, who entertained Dr. Sam Johnson at Mull, in the Hebrides. He was born in New York, November 17, 1821. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, but he himself became a Roman Catholic in 1848. He resided in St. Louis several years and was on the editorial staff of the "Daily Leader" in the fifties. He published several novels, "Pymshurst," "The Blood-stone," "Lescure," and others. He wrote a "Life" of Sir Walter Scott, and one of Fernando Wood.

Jedidiah V. Huntington was born in 1814. He practiced medicine for several years. Early in the forties he was ordained as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and subsequently became a Roman Catholic. He edited

the "Metropolitan," a Catholic magazine published in Baltimore in the early fifties, and in 1855 removed to St. Louis, where he started the "Leader," which was first a weekly, and later on a daily paper. In 1843 he published "Poems;" in 1849, "Alice; or, the New Una;" in 1852, "The Forest," and in 1860, "Rosemary." He died in Pau, France, March 10, 1862, from consumption.

True Worthy Hoyt, a poet and essayist, was the author of many pamphlets, among others, "The Right of American Slavery" and "Washington." They appeared in the fifties.

The Rev. G. S. Weaver was the author of "The Christian Household," "Hopes and Helps," "Ways of Life," and "Aims and Aids." He resided in St. Louis from 1854 to 1860.

E. A. Zundt, born in Wurtemberg, in 1819, published "Lyric and Dramatic Poems," "Juggertha, a Tragedy," and "Dramatic Fairy Tales."

Charles A. Smith, born in St. Louis, in 1846, is the author of "Graphical Estimates of Earthwork," and "Continuous Guides." He writes on scientific topics only.

C. C. Soule published "Romeo and Juliet, a Travesty," and "Hamlet Revamped." He was born in Massachusetts, in 1842, and removed to St. Louis in 1869.

F. Louis Soldan, at present (1899) superintendent of the public schools, is the author of "Americanisches Lesebuch," "An Essay on the Darwinian Theory," "Dante's Inferno and Purgatorio," and "Grube's Method of Teaching Arithmetic."

Professor John H. Tice, at one time superintendent of the public schools, was the author of "Elements of Meteorology" and "Relations Between Matter and Force." He was the first "weather prophet," and during several years issued his annual "Meteorological Almanach."

John M. Krum, at one time mayor of Alton, came to St. Louis late in the thirties. He was one of the judges of the St. Louis Circuit Court, and later on mayor of the city. He was the author of "Missouri Justice" (1842). He died in the eighties.

Bishop Cicero Stephens Hawk, D. D., of the Episcopal Church, published "Uncle Philip's Conversations," in several volumes, and "Friday Christian, the First Born of Pitcairn's Island."

The Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, wrote "Debates on Baptism," "Romanism," and "Debates on Slavery and

Universal Salvation." He was an aggressive writer and delighted in religious controversies.

John Frederick Leonard Tafel is the author of a defense of the Hamiltonian system of teaching, several text-books on modern languages, German translations of Xenophon's "Anabasis," Dio Cassius, several of Scott's novels, and one each of Cooper's, Thackeray's and Dickens'. He also wrote "Staat und Christenthum," "Der Christ und der Atheist" (theological works), and compiled "A New and Complete English-German and German-English Pocket Dictionary." With his son, Rudolph Leonard Tafel, he published, in 1860, "Latin Pronunciation and the Latin Alphabet."

Rudolph Leonard Tafel, Ph. D., is the author of "English Pronunciation and Orthography," a critical work on Emanuel Swedenborg, and a translation of the "Letters" of Le Bois de Guay into German. Dr. Tafel is a professor in St. Louis University.

Thomas M. Ashworth, about twenty years ago, published "Tom Chips," a novel.

George W. Bailey published "A Private Chapter of the War"; James P. Beck, "The Doctor and the Lawyer"; Louis Richard Cortambert, several works in French (see Cortambert, Louis Richard); Franz Berg, "Fisel"; Richard Edwards and Dr. M. Hopewell, "Edwards' Great West" (1860); Mrs. Freeman, "Silver Lake," a novel of Southern Life; E. F. R. Bernard, "Xenophanes"; T. R. Vickroy, "Lectures" and "English Grammar Circles"; Mrs. Erastus Wells, "Mme. Lucas"; Lewis T. Block, "Exile, a Poem"; E. D. Kargan, "Poems"; Miss Annie Wall, "Outlines of English History" and "Is Lying Easy?"; Calvin M. Woodward, "History of the St. Louis Bridge" and pamphlets on manual education; Rabbi S. H. Sonneschein, "German Poems"; Miss M. E. Strong, "Conquered, a Novel"; Mrs. Albert Todd, "Poems"; Miss Susie Blow, a book on Dante and "A Defense of the Kindergarten System"; Robert Shaw, "Creator and Cosmos"; W. O. Bateman, "Constitutional Law of the United States"; Mrs. Clara Hubbard, "Merry Games and Songs"; Rev. T. Hughes, "Lectures on Natural Ethics"; William B. Potter, "Earth-works of Southeastern Missouri"; Rev. T. M. Post, "The Skeptical Era in Modern History"; Miss Anna C. Ellis, "Unforgiven"; E. A. Engler, "Time-keeping in London"; R. A. Campbell, "Commonwealth of Missouri,"

"The Four Gospels in One," and "Mancancy"; D. R. McAnally, "Life and Letters of Bishop Marvin"; James A. Martineau, "Homer's Iliad" and "Poems"; D. N. Lakin, "Der Deutsche Sprachschueler"; H. W. Johnson, "Rhetorical Method" and "Selections for Reading"; Rev. T. C. Learned, "Unitarianism"; John Eyser, "Liebestrange"; J. I. Linckrodt, "Novissimum Organon"; G. L. Royce, "The Little Bugler"; I. E. J. Kenga, "Between Times" and "The Barefoot Shoe, a Poem"; Dr. Wm. Todd Hume, "The Arts in St. Louis"; Professor George Howison, "Analytical Geometry" and "The Mutual Relations of the Department of Mathematics."

Miss Anna C. Brackett published "The Education of American Girls," "Poetry for Home and School" and "Rosenkranz's Pedagogy." She was a teacher in the public schools. She is living East since several years.

The Rev. W. G. Eliot, Chancellor of Washington University during many years, published a number of books and pamphlets. His list includes "Early Religious Education," "Doctrine of Christianity," "Home Life and Influence," "Emancipation in Missouri," "Great Social and Moral Questions of the Day," "Dignity and Moral Uses of Labor," "Woman's Work and Education in America," "The Discipline of Sorrow," "Discomfort before the Old Guard of Missouri," and others.

We are indebted to Mr. Enrique for the following information:

Hon. Britton A. Hill wrote "About Money," "Liberty and Law," and works on political economy. His books are powerfully presented of the subjects discussed.

A. W. Alexander is the author of a criticism on the conduct of the War of the Rebellion; and a learned and logical dissertation, "Our Caesar," was evolved by W. M. Bateman, a minister of the Gospel. It is pointed in tone and a civilian's criticism upon the conduct of the commander of the Union Army.

Some twenty years ago, John Hallam, a lawyer, wrote a work upon the peculiarities of the aborigines of New Mexico and subsequently published an immense volume, devoted to sketches of men of note in the Southwest to sketches of men of note in the Southwest.

Away back in the seventies, I. A. Pennington wrote a book on strikes, which was extensively read at the time. The book dealt in facts and events, rather than theory.

Still farther back, Judge W. V. N. Bay wrote reminiscences of the bar and the courts of Missouri—a very entertaining volume, and yet extant in some private libraries of St. Louis.

At a later date Judge Charles C. Whittlesy published several volumes, one of "Forms," and one on "Pleading and Practice," which works are still in many lawyers' offices.

A quarter of a century ago, M. A. Allison wrote and published an excellent work on the duties of sheriffs, etc.

About the same time, Mr. Frank Triplett discoursed upon "Streaks of Squatter Life and Far West Scenes." It is a "scarce volume," very rare, indeed.

Miss Strong, many years ago, published a romance which was widely complimented.

And a little later Miss Fannie I. Sherrick gave to the world a volume of piquant poems which ran through several editions.

Dr. M. Rhodes, several years ago, wrote several volumes on theological and religious subjects, one of which was entitled "Heavenly Recognition," and a book widely read in church circles.

Dr. J. H. Brooks, accounted the ablest Bible scholar in America and Europe, wrote on kindred subjects, the dissertations of this eminent divine being regarded as standard church literature by people of his denomination and others.

Meritorious works upon astronomy and electricity, from the pen of M. S. Brennan, a Catholic divine, appeared ten or more years ago, and are now used as text books in several literary institutions of this country.

Minette Slayback Carper is the author of several bright romances, which came out some years ago.

Mrs. Sonneschein has given us a romance above the average in plot and originality.

"What Woman Wouldn't?" is the title of a novel written by Mrs. Isabella P. Smith. The book first saw the light in Washington, D. C., and was a nine days' wonder in that metropolis.

A. L. Darby is the author of a book on "Dogs."

Hinton Rowan Helper has written and printed works on historical and political questions, one of which is the famous "Impending Crises," so unmercifully condemned by some and praised by others.

Millard Watts is the author of a useful book on "Corporations."

Stanley Waterloo, in the flurry of busy newspaper life, has had time to write books, and bright, readable books, too.

The author of "Recollections and Reminiscences" is R. S. Elliott. The book was in much favor when published and copies of it are still in some private book collections in St. Louis.

Mrs. Chauncey I. Filley some years ago wrote a very clever book for the use of children.

S. S. Merrell is the author of an able work on the subject of "Mandamus."

Enrique Parmier is the author of "Maple Hall," and other romances, together with papers on historical and philosophical subjects.

Mrs. C. K. Reifsnider is entitled to a fair niche in the structure of romance. Her novel first appeared in the "Arena" and was read with pleasure by thousands.

F. H. Bacon has written works on legal subjects which has been widely commended by the bar.

Henry Mills has given us a very excellent work on "Eminent Domain."

Everett Pattison has done splendid service to the bar by writing a digest of Missouri reports.

Eugene McQuillan has written "Pleading and Practice," a good work.

—— Meyer has given several useful volumes on legal subjects to the bar.

The poetic efforts of W. V. Byars command unstinted praise, while his prose compositions are of a high order.

John McCann has written upon the subject of "Political Economy."

The war legends and sketches of military characters of John N. Edwards are masterpieces of literary elegance.

Lewis V. Bogy is a young writer and the author of "In Office" and other books.

John F. Cahill is the author of "Our National Sins."

—— Lawson is the author of several legal works.

Professors Seymour, Vickroy and Curd are authors, respectively, of well-known school books. So also is Professor Morgan.

Fred Loring wrote a treatise on physiology.

Rev. W. M. Page wrote and published a learned discussion on a disputed point of theology; while his wife wrote and published a very creditable local romance, about twelve years ago.

J. W. Buel is the author of several works on "Border Life," "Deeds of Outlaws," etc.

Chas. B. Stark, some years ago, published a "Digest of Missouri Reports," in two volumes; and the writer is reminded that over a quarter of a century ago, D. Robert Barclay gave to the bar the first digest of Missouri laws.

A new book from the pen of Lynn S. Metcalf, Jr., is about ready for the press, the title being "Property Rights of Married Women." Mr. Metcalf also edited Martindale's "Abstract of Titles" and "Conveyancing."

Charlotte Smith wrote of the "Chicago Fire," a little volume, the sale of which was a marvel at that time, 1871.

Owing to the American habit of moving from city to city, and from State to State, it is not easy to classify authors by their places of residence. Many of those who wrote in St. Louis a decade or two ago have since moved to the East, and in a few instances even to the Pacific Coast. In the foregoing brief bibliography of St. Louis, we have sought to credit the city with only those writers who have resided in it permanently, or who, at the least, did some years' work within its confines. During the last decade St. Louis has witnessed something like a literary movement; and there is no doubt that the city is daily growing as a literary center. For the present, and indeed for many years to come, literary talent will doubtlessly continue to gravitate toward New York, Boston and Philadelphia. A quarter of a century hence will, however, probably see a considerable change. By the time the world has witnessed the completion of the first quarter of the twentieth century, St. Louis will doubtless be a worthy home for art and learning. Placed in the center of the continent, it seems peculiarly well suited for that purpose.

Bicycling.—Pedomotive carriages, of which the bicycle is the latest and most popular type, have an origin lost in obscurity. This much is, however, known for certain that one of the earliest of these machines or velocipedes was constructed in England about the year 1767, by one Richard Lovell Edgeworth. The bicycle derives its name from the Latin word "bis" (twice) and the Greek word "kuklos" (a circle), the combination meaning two-wheel. Something very much like the bicycle in general appearance was the Draisine, or Drasene, invented by Baron Von Drais,

about the year 1816. Drais was a Frenchman. He lived at Mannheim, and was chief tutor to the Grand Duke of Baden. He moved his machine in order the better to move ground in the performance of his duties. The Draisine had, therefore, a distinctly utilitarian purpose behind it. The machine consisted of two wheels, placed tandemwise, having each a diameter of about thirty inches. Midway between the wheels was a horizontal bar or hand rest. The mode of propulsion was simple, the weight of the body was borne by the seat, the arms rested on the horizontal bar, and the work of propulsion was done the feet being alternately brought, with a pushing movement, against the ground. The machine was carried over to England, and for a time, it became exceedingly popular. It was soon killed by ridicule; Cruikshank and other caricaturists of those days satirized it. It was called the "hobby horse" and a "dandy horse," and as the method of propulsion was ungainly, few had the courage to use it in public. Drais has been called the "father of the bicycle," and, in commemoration of his early efforts, a handsome monument was erected over his grave in Karlsruhe, 1891, at the exclusive expense of bicyclists. In the year 1818 an improvement was made and patented in England, under the name "Johnson's Pedestrian Curricule," but it met little favor. A further modification was made in the same country in the year 1821, the invention of Lewis Gompertz. The principal feature of the new invention was a lever in front of the body rest and operating on a segment rack, gearing into a pinion attached to the front wheel, which could be driven by hand, but, as the feet thrust against the ground, still remained the main source of propulsion. The innovation did not gain any marked success. About the same time a Scotchman, Kirkpatrick McMillan, applied driving to a machine of the Draisine type; and, in two or five years later another Scotchman, George Dalzell, a cooper living at Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, produced a rear-driving machine in which he could speed as much as twelve miles an hour. One who has respected the original Dalzell thus described in the "Bicycle News" in 1892: "The wheel, the driver, is of wood shod with iron about forty inches in diameter, and has twenty spokes. The front wheel is of similar construction, diameter 'dip' 1 applied. The a downy feet d. That wond was a Dalze the bl iron v have t by so yet so prove looke being de nos. Th Franc of Pa as th what pedal years attac pater mean succ venti prov veloc and was the relat cont vice was spri Fra soon 1860 Eve Gra str; Ab; wa per Gr ing Gil pre